

WEST END CON. ANNUAL REPORT MAKES SPLENDID SHOWING FOR 1916

The tenth annual report of the West End Consolidated Mining Company has been issued to stockholders from the office of the company in Oakland. The report makes a most excellent showing and establishes the potentiality of the new ore body opened on the California claim through the Ohio shaft. The total profits from all operations were \$280,835.37, derived as follows: From mining and milling, including custom ores, tailings, silver absorption, \$277,583.51; from motor trucks, \$7,576.53; rents and miscellaneous earnings, \$475.33. The tonnage of dry ores to the mill was 32,000 with the gross value of ore milled, \$526,037.15, of an average value of \$16.43 per ton, resulting in 6,061.62 ounces of gold and 596,186.88 ounces of silver at a total cost of \$354,159.84.

The mill treated for company and custom account 59,798 dry tons of ore and 1737 tons of tailings, or a total of 61,535 tons with a gold content of 15,609.62 ounces and a silver content of 1,482,255.49 ounces of silver carrying a gross value of \$2145 per ton, from which there was a gross recovery of \$19.74 per ton.

There was a decrease of 30 cents per ton in development costs in the West End property, but, taking into consideration the sinking and repairing of the Ohio shaft, the total development per ton averaged about nine cents higher than in 1915. The increase of 18 cents per ton in milling costs is ascribed to the sharp advance in zinc and cyanide.

The report of B. F. Edwards, vice-president, follows:

"The management has for some time maintained the policy of considering and looking into all mining prospects that are presented to us. During the year ending December 31, 1916, we considered 62 properties, some of which warranted examination but none of which proved acceptable, with the exception of one property in the Silver Peak range upon which \$7,593.68 has been spent in development. This policy will be continued, as we deem it for the best interests of the stockholders.

"During the latter part of 1916, our general superintendent, Mr. J. W. Sherwin, after a careful examination of the old underground workings of the Ohio ground, owned by this company, submitted a report and strongly urged that the old shaft be retimbered and work done to encounter a contact which was demonstrated by the old workings to exist, as the drifts and openings of the old workings of the Ohio Company had been run in either the foot wall or hanging wall, one being trachyte and the other West End rhyolite. Mr. Sherwin felt positive that we would cut a vein on this contact, but as to values no one could guess. Since the close of the year we have cut this vein, which shows an average width of about 10 feet mill ore. The work thus far has been in the nature of drifting easterly on the strike of the vein in the foot wall, and each 50 feet a rise up to the vein has encountered the ore. This is a most important development and gives promise for a large area of virgin ground which has not as yet been mined.

"Our lawsuit is yet before the U. S. Supreme Court, which begins work again in October next. Just when

our case will come up on the calendar we do not know, but should be shortly after that time.

"In the Halifax property, in which we own a half interest, work is being pushed on the 1700 level, drifting easterly to get beyond a disturbed territory, where intrusive rock disturbed the vein, of which we have thus far found two segments showing good values, but being limited to the undisturbed sections of trachyte.

"The Santa Rosa mine, in which this company owns more than one-third interest, showed a profit during 1916, and is now showing a monthly gain, though this property is in the development stage and prospecting the veins for extensive ore bodies is still going on.

"The policy of leasing small areas of the ground to responsible parties has been maintained and has proven to be the most economical method of developing and prospecting. The company is also doing work in its own behalf on other portions of the ground showing encouraging veins."

The secretary's report shows cash receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1916	\$122,329.50
Receipts:	
Ore reduction	\$1,158,174.92
Int. and col-	
lections	7,944.01
Accounts col-	
lectible	13,039.26
Buildings in	
storage 1915	40,107.90
Div. to be held	
in trust	666.25
Div. of stock	
holdings	30,000.00 1,249,932.34
	\$1,372,261.84

Disbursements:	
Advances to	
mine supt.	\$618,000.00
Office exp.	3,740.55
General exp.	4,128.74
Legal exp.	620.00
Taxes	2,749.18
Mill rental	30,000.00
Prospecting	7,345.12
Loans receivable	24,700.00
Dividends	89,424.30
In escrow	200,045.85
Expense Mason	
Valley mines	110.17
Purchase min-	
ing invests	11,301.02
Ore purchase	242,695.47
Sundry expense	6,619.37 1,241,489.77

Balance Dec. 31, 1916: \$120,772.07

The superintendent's report shows that operations in the West End property (disputed territory) during the year were carried on as usual, under the stipulation entered into in 1915 with the Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Co., whereby all ore mined from the disputed area was handled separately underground and until sampled, in order that the proceeds therefrom might be impounded. The average value of such ore so handled was \$18.58. The average value of ore handled from undisputed West End territory was \$12.52 per ton.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capital's daughter if her mother was doing Red Cross work, she said, no mamma was working on a red nose.—Dallas News.

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LOVELOCK POTASH PROPERTY SELLS FOR \$100,000

Six claims in the heart of the new potash discovery, eight miles from Lovelock, were sold under a contract to Chicago capitalists for \$100,000 to be paid in five installments within the coming twelve months, according to the announcement made by the original locators of the ground—J. C. Smith, Herman Marker, Ed Hunter, Carl Olfers and others.

The announcement followed the recent visit of H. H. Swanson of the Seven Troughs Coalition, the Winnemucca Mountain Mining Company, and other nearby concerns, who came out from Chicago and examined the property.

DISCOVERER OF GOLD CIRCLE INJURED IN BLAST

Parties from Gold Circle bring the news that Paul Ehlers, discoverer of the camp, was injured by a blast and may lose one of his eyes. He drilled into a missed shot and it exploded, throwing rock into his face and cutting him badly.

Mr. Ehlers has held the control of the valuable property, discovered by him and has made two or three rich discoveries in that camp, in addition to have been fortunate in making good finds in other boom camps. He acquired the name of "The Lucky Dutchman."

STRIKE OF ANTIMONY ORE

W. T. Critchfield and W. H. Monroe have made an important strike of antimony ore on Table mountain, west of Winnemucca, and only a short distance from the Western Pacific tracks. The locators state that at the place where the discovery was made the ore body is about two feet wide, showing ore for the full width. Samples brought to town gave 55 per cent antimony. The ore is an oxide and shows in a number of places along the surface.

CHILD KILLED BY AUTO

Eight-year-old Theodore Gonder was killed during the Fourth of July automobile races at Wellington. The auto racers were finishing the run, when without a word of warning Theodore started across the track. He seemed to hesitate a second when the spectators shouted their warning cries, but before he could escape the car struck him. It was Gould Reading in his Hupmobile and in his effort to stop he turned clear around, but human hands could not avert the calamity. The heavy car struck his head, killing him almost instantly. In the crowd, in sight of the accident were the lad's father, the Gonder, and his older brother, who rushed to him.

REVIEW OF FIRST JACKHAMER DRILLING CONTEST IN COUNTRY

After the heat and strife of the Fourth of July celebration has passed it is timely to review the history of that famous event which will pave the way for others of a similar nature in many mining camps. In the hurry of reporting the contest several small errors crept into the account but on looking over the performances for the benefit of other mining communities it is deemed expedient to place the competitors and the machines they used in the order as listed on the betting board. Nineteen men used Ingersoll Rand jackhammers. There would have been more, for there were several entries which could not contest for various reasons. For instance, Bricker of Manhattan came in late July 3d without steel and was unable to have a set made before his time on the rock, which came seventh on the morning of the Fourth. He is considered a very good man and doubtless would have made a most excellent showing. The drillers using the Ingersoll Rand machine all had splendid results and their persistent performance of driving hole after hole to a great depth gave each man confidence as he went on the rock.

Bert Carley had the misfortune to break his starting drill after sinking several inches and, when he put his second drill in the hole, it stuck fast, ruining his chances for first money. He drilled only 27 15-16 inches, but in all probability he would have made a magnificent showing, as he got a fine start.

Albert Clute of the Belmont, who is considered one of the speediest, lost one minute of drilling time owing to the fact that he had not practiced making couplings to any extent, and those on the rock were strange to him. However, after one minute and forty-five seconds, he got going and drove 52 1/2 inches. He also lost considerable time in changing one drill which became wedged in the hole from coarse particles of rock. He tried removing the steel with his hands, but could not and then had to put the machine in action again to loosen it. Doubtless without having so much trouble he would have landed inside the money.

Yalmar Maki, also of the Belmont, made about the most spectacular struggle of any driller on the rock. After making a fine start in coupling and sinking his first drill, his second drill broke off short in the hole with a foot or more sticking out. This brought his last change of drill out of the hole nearly three feet. Apparently he was a little careless and did not fit his steel to the machine, for, when he placed his machine on this long drill, it was necessary to run the machine sometime before it could be driven into the chuck. Maki is a tall powerful man and this was in his favor, for a shorter man would have been helpless with a jackhammer pounding away so high in

the air. However, he drove 54 inches and deserves much credit for his plucky performance. It was necessary to drive the drill from the chuck, after he finished the hole. He is a dangerous competitor in this class of work.

J. S. Williams also broke a steel off short, which handicapped him badly, as he is a short man and the breaking steel unbalanced him greatly, as his next change of steel was so far out of the hole that his machine was too high for him. However, he drove 45 13-16 inches, which was a very good mark, considering all his bad luck.

Six entrants used Denver Clipper machines, all of which made a good showing, particularly Ben Richardson, who drove a fine hole, but who experienced some bad luck in drilling. While driving at a terrific rate his water hose became disconnected and he cleverly sat on his machine while connecting it again and did not lose a stroke. Although this naturally caused some delay, he drove 51 1/2 inches.

Abe Farren stood well in the betting, but lost when his drill stuck in the hole and broke.

Three contestants used the Sullivan machine. These men all made good showings. James Burke was the first man to drill through the rock and this pleased his friends greatly. Burke is a lively, snappy man who worked without losing a second and without a single boggle. This hole was drilled on the Fourth and was not beaten until the fifth.

Wilder of Manhattan, who used a Sullivan, had many friends who thought he would land in the money, but he was unable to get ahead of Burke, as the respective records stood at 58 3/4 for Burke and 48 3/4 for Wilder. Bets were freely made that Burke's record would be beaten, but a small fortune was staked on Wilder doing better.

Oscar Riva, employed by the Belmont, won first money, using an Ingersoll Rand machine, and driving 61 7-16 inches. Riva carried 175 pounds of clean-cut weight without an ounce of superfluous flesh, but it was in his headwork that he displayed the qualities that gave him the lead in the race. He was calm and collected all through, acting with deliberation and taking his time apparently, which resulted in saving lost motion and in making every stroke count, so that he lost nothing by serious breaks.

Mark Leetich of the Spearhead Goldfield and Adam Ogi of the Tonopah Mining Company were tied for third place, with 57 1/2 inches to their credit. Both used Ingersoll Rand machines. In drilling off the tie Leetich drilled 60 1/2 inches and Ogi 56 7-16 inches, which gave the former third money and Ogi the fourth. Leetich is a great goer, who holds his drill as in a vise. He is prone to be headstrong, but with more experience in contests, and with the advice of a good manager, he would prove a formidable competitor anywhere.

The official standing of the contestants was as follows:

J. W. Stevens, Ingersoll Rand,	64 11-16 inches.
Oscar Riva, Ingersoll Rand,	61 7-16 inches.
Oscar Ryden, Ingersoll Rand,	53 1/2 inches.
J. S. Williams, Ingersoll Rand,	45 13-16 inches.
Yalmar Maki, Ingersoll Rand,	54 inches.

Albert Clute, Ingersoll Rand, 52 1/2 inches.
A. Harber, Ingersoll Rand, 55 1/2 inches.
Thomas Bacho, Ingersoll Rand, 41 1/2 inches.
Charles Lefevre, Sullivan, 42 7-16 inches.
James Burke, Sullivan, 58 3/4 inches.
George Coll, Cochise, 27 inches.
Matt Blumquist, Cochise, 17 1/2 inches.
Isaac Hill, Cochise, 36 1/2 inches.
N. Bartiss, Cochise, 27 inches.
Adam Ogi, Ingersoll Rand, 57 1/2 inches.
Adam Ogi, Ingersoll Rand, 56 7-16 inches.
Andrew Lukola, Ingersoll Rand, 48 3/4 inches.

Sam Hodge, Ingersoll Rand, 52 1/2 inches.
Barnard Barry, Ingersoll Rand, 53 15-16 inches.

W. R. Marshall, Ingersoll Rand, 52 1/2 inches.

W. E. Johns, Cochise, 26 1/2 inches.
Charles Dahlin, Ingersoll Rand, 48 3/4 inches.

J. E. Dunlap, Denver Rock, 43 7-16 inches.
Victor Mandich, Ingersoll Rand, 48 1-16 inches.

Ben Richardson, Denver Rock, 51 1/2 inches.

Harold Hansen, Ingersoll Rand, 46 1/2 inches.

J. D. Petrovich, Denver Rock, 44 1/2 inches.
George Lynch, Denver Rock, 44 13-16 inches.

Abe Farren, Denver Rock, 26 1/2 inches.
John Zenker, Denver Rock, 41 11-16 inches.

James E. Martin, Ingersoll Rand, 44 1/2 inches.

Mike Cherovich, Cochise, 28 9-16 inches.
Billy Johns, Denver Rock, 43 3/4 inches.

Bert Carley, Ingersoll Rand, 27 15-16 inches.

T. M. Spencer, Ingersoll Rand, 37 1/2 inches.

Harry Koocher, Ingersoll Rand, 53 7-16 inches.

Bert Wilder, Sullivan, 48 3/4 inches.
Mark Leetich, Ingersoll Rand, 57 1/2 inches.
Mark Leetich, Ingersoll Rand, 60 1/2 inches.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, provided you are not raising a hay crop under your feet, you lazy hound.—Houston Post.

As a general thing, when a woman is getting four children ready for Sunday school she doesn't feel like using that sort of language.—Galveston News.

King George was very hospitable to General Pershing. But that wasn't all of what the general went over there for.—Galveston News.



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